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RUDE PRAVO ON UPCOMING 'DRUZHBA-86' EXERCISE

AU251158 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 22 Aug 86 p 2

[Article by Lieutenant Colonel Stanislav Stibor: "Before the Druzhba-86 Exercise"]

[Text] A few days ago the CSSR Ministry of National Defense announced that a planned joint exercise of the gound forces of the Czechoslovak People's Army, the Soviet Army, and the Hungarian People's Army, codenamed Druzhba-86 [Friendship], will take place on the territory of the Czech Socialist Republic fron 8 to 12 September 1986. A total of 25,000 members of the three allied armies will participate in the exercise.

Preparations for this exercise, which has already established a tradition in combat training and in raising the combat preparedness of the Armed Forces of the Warsaw Pact member states, are in full swing in our units as well as in the fraternal armies' units. It takes place virtually every training year with the participation of the members of Czechoslovak and Soviet Army units and, occasionally, members of units of the Hungarian People's Army, which is the case this year. The Druzhba exercise has thus become a traditional joint preparation of soldiers of fraternal armies on CSSR territory, in which individual types of troops practice various types of combat activity in interaction. This year's exercise, too, will be a test of the combat expertise of the members of units and of the commandedrs' and staffs' tactical and operational preparedness to ensure combat activity in organizational terms and to command the troops under complex situations.

It is natural, however, that every additional exercise brings with itself new tasks. They arise from the increasingly challenging tasks of each successive year of training as well as from the growing demands and requirements that have their origin in the current international situation and its development trend. Regular fall exercises of NATO troops have been taking place on the other side of our border for years, in which the number of participating troops totals or even exceeds 200,000 men. It is a matter of course that the latest types of offensive weaponry are employed in these exercises. This year's round of fall exercises started with an air force exercise over the territory of Denmark and the North Sea on 19 August. Under the summary name of Autumn Forge 1986, a series of about 20 additional maneuvers will take place from Norway to Turkey, the main purpose of which is the demonstration of power and intimidation. Six of these maneuvers -- which are marked by a distinctly offensive orientation of individual operations, which are trained under specific conditions -- will take place in the immediate vicinity of our borders.

There is only one answer to a demonstration of power and intimidation. It is the resolute preparedness of our fraternal armies to defend the socialist community, their unity and friendship. It is precisely the personal invitations of members of individual armies and the meetings between the working people and the participating units that constitute an important result of the exercises. They help to promote and deepen friendship between the people of fraternal socialist countries and deepen their joint responsibility for the defense of the gains of socialism. In addition to testing the combat skills and preparedness of units and staffs, this should also be the contribution of this year's Druzhba-1986 exercise of allied troops.

U.S. RESPONSE TO MORATORIUM LINKED WITH SUMMIT

LD191013 Prague CTK in English 0651 GMT 19 Aug 86

[Text] Prague Aug 19 (CTK) -- The Czechoslovak Communist Party daily RUDE PRAVO said today Washington's response to the extension of the Soviet moratorium on nuclear testing would show its intentions concerning the Soviet-American summit.

The paper said the latest extension of the moratorium, announced by Mikhail Gorbachev last night and covering the next five months, was "another chance for Washington to join the moratorium... and to show its real intentions concerning the Soviet-U.S. summit".

Signing a bilateral agreement on a joint moratorium on nuclear tests could be an important tangible result of the summit, it added.

RUDE PRAVO said the extension of the test freeze, fourth since it was declared a year ago, had confirmed the effort to preserve peace and avert a nuclear war was the cornerstone of the Soviet foreign policy.

The decision "is a generous and important step providing the world with a new chance to eliminate the acute threat to mankind posed by ever-growing nuclear arsenals," RUDE PRAVO said.

LEADERS GREET ROMANIAN OFFICIALS ON NATIONAL DAY

AU252133 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 23 Aug 86 p 1

[Text] Prague (CTK) -- Gustav Husak, CPCZ Central Committee general secretary and CSSR President, and Lubomir Strougal, CSSR premier, have sent Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP general secretary and president of the SR of Romania, and Constantin Dascalescu, prime minister of the SR of Romania, the following congratulatory telegram on the national holiday of their country:

Esteemed comrades: On behalf of the CPCZ Central Committee and the CSSR Government and people, as well as in our own name, we send you, the government and people of the SR of Romania, cordial comradedly greetings and congratulations on the 42d anniversary of the culmination of Romania's national liberation fight and its liberation from the fascist bondage.

Your country's liberation in August 1944, a result of the victorious progress of the Soviet Army and of the armed uprising of the Romanian patriotic forces, established the prerequisites for carrying out basic socioeconomic transformations and for embarking on the path of the country's socialist construction. We hold in sincere esteem the results achieved on this path by the Romanian working people under the leadership of their Communist Party.

We highly evaluate the traditional ties of friendship and cooperation between our parties, states, and peoples, which are developing on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism. We are convinced that they will also continue to deepen in the spirt of the Czechoslovak-Romanian treaty of alliance in the interest of the unity of the countries of the socialist community, and of strengthening their defense and economic union within the framework of the Warsaw pact and CEMA.

On this significant day we wish you, esteemed comrades, the Communists and all working people, further successes in fulfilling the exacting tasks set by the 13th RCP Congress, in the common fight for peace, disarmament, and social progress in the world.

Alois Indra, CPCZ Central Committee Presidium member and chairman of the CSSR Federal Assembly, sent Nicolae Giosan, candidate member of the Political Executive Committee of the RCP Central Committee and chairman of the Grand National Assembly of the SR of Romania, a congratulatory telegram on the national holiday of the SR of Romania.

Bohuslav Chnoupek, CSSR minister of foreign affairs, sent Ilie Vaduva, minister of foreign affairs of the SR of Romania, a congratulatory telegram on the same occasion.

PRESIDENT HUSAK APPOINTS NEW AMBASSADOR TO SFRY

LD221627 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1400 GMT 22 Aug 86

[Text] President of the Republic Gustav Husak has appointed Jan Husak ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of Czechoslovakia to the SFRY and has also decided to recall Bohumil Simacek from this post.

CYPRIOT INDUSTRY MINISTER TALKS WITH URBAN

LD251955 Prague CTK in English 1836 GMT 25 Aug 86

[Text] Prague Aug 25 (CTK) -- Czechoslovak Minister of Foreign Trade Bohumil Urban and Cyprus' Minister of Commerce and Industry Mikhail MIkhaildes held talks here today on the current state of bilateral trade and prospects for its further expansion.

The Cypriot minister, on a short working visit to Czechoslovakia, has opened here a display of a collection of Cypriot textile products and footwear for Czechoslovak customers.

HUSAK RECEIVES NEWLY APPOINTED KUWAITI ENVOY

LD221325 Prague Domestic Service in Slovak 1200 GMT 22 Aug 86

[Text] Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the republic, received in Prague today the newly appointed Czechoslovak ambassador to the state of Kuwait, Tomas Strakos, in connection with his taking up the diplomatic post.

BRIEFS

ETHIOPIAN COOPERATION PROTOCOL -- The session of the Czechoslovak-Ethiopian intergovernment commission for economic, trade and scientific and technical cooperation ended today in Prague with the signing of a protocol. Among the most important new projects with Czechoslovak participation is the extension of a tire and leather factory and the building of a new textile factory. Czechoslovakia will import coffee and leather uppers for footwear and leather. The sending of Czechoslovak experts to Ethiopia and the training of Ethiopian practicioners in Czechoslovakia was also discussed. [Text] [Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 20 Aug 86 LD]

LEADERS GREET ROMANIA ON NATIONAL HOLIDAY

AU252142 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 23-24 Aug 86 P 1

[Text] Berlin (ND) -- Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council; and Willi Stoph, chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, have sent the following telegram to Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the RCP and president of the SR of Romania; and to Constantin Dascalescu, prime minister of the SR of Romania:

Esteemed comrades:

On the occasion of the 42d anniversary of the revolution of the social and national, antifascist and anti-imperialist liberation of Romania, we convey to you, to the RCP Central Committee, to the State Council, government, and to the entire people of the SR of Romania the most cordial greetings and wishes on behalf of the SED Central Committee, the State Council, Council of Ministers, and GDR people.

The liberation from the fascist yoke ushered in a new stage in Romania's development. Since that time, under RCP leadership and shoulder to shoulder with the Soviet Union and the other fraternal states, the Romanian people have accomplished important achievements in the building of socialism. It is with great interest that we are watching how the working people are implementing the decisions of the 13th RCP Congress with initiative and a wealth of ideas. The successes achieved in this context also fill us with great pleasure.

Closely linked in the organization of the Warsaw Pact and in CEMA, the GDR and the SR of Romania are advocating the securing of peace, the prevention of a nuclear inferno which would destroy mankind, the termination of the arms race and the transition to concrete disarmament measures, as well as a return to detente in international relations and a productive, peaceful cooperation between states and peoples. We are certain that our concerted international activity, in the future too, will held as a result of the political dialogue to strengthen the forces of reason and realism worldwide and to open up the road to negotiations that will safeguard mankind's peaceful future.

Considering the high level of cooperation between the SED and the RCP and between the GDR and the SR of Romania, marked by the meetings between the leading representatives of the two parties and states, we express our conviction that ther close and lasting fraternal relations in all sectors of social life will continue in the future to develop and deepen for the benefit of the two peoples and the cause of socialism and peace.

We wish you, all Communists and the entire Romanian people, many successes in the building of socialism in your country in the future, too, and extend to you personally best wishes for good health and well-being.

Erich Honecker,

General secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council;

Willi Stoph,

Chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers

KESSLER, USSR'S GRIBKOV, BELIKOV VISIT ARMY CAMP

LD251629 East Berlin Voice of GDR Domestic Service in German 1400 GMT 25 Aug 86

[Text] Defense Minister Heinz Kessler today visited members of the National People's Army, the Polish Army, and the Soviet Army at a troop training area in the GDR. Together with Anatoliy Gribkov, chief of staff [chef des stabes] of the Joint Armed Forces of the Warsaw Pact, and Valeriy Belikov, commander in chief of the Group of Soviet Armed Forces in Germany, he acquainted himself with the high level of the political and combat training.

East Berlin Television Report

DW260900 East Berlin GDR Television Network in German 1730 GMT 25 Aug 86

[Text] Army General Heinz Kessler, defense minister and member of the Politburo, today visited members of the National People's Army, the Polish Army and the Soviet Army at a training camp in the GDR. Together with Army General Anatoliy Gribkov, chief of staff of the Joint Armed Forces of the Warsaw Pact countries [chef des stabes der vereinten streitkraefte der warschauer vertragsstaaten], Army General Valeriy Belikov, commander in chief of the Group of Soviet Armed Forces in Germany, and other generals of the fraternal armies he convinced himself of the high level of political and combat training. During the cordial talks the members of the three armies expressed their determination to fulfill their mission of peace and socialism with high combat strength and combat readiness.

ADN: FRG USING ASYLUM SEEKERS AS ELECTION ISSUE

LD251534 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1445 GMT 25 Aug 86

["The Asylum Issue, Fact and Fiction" -- ADN headline]

[Text] Bonn, 25 Aug (ADN) -- Attempts continue to be made to turn the problem of asylum seekers into an issue for the general election campaign. Mutual recriminations are made without considering that for a long time the entry and stay of foreign citizens in the FRG and Berlin (West) were promoted by the government.

Special attention was paid to the so-called promotion of West Berlin, a fact some people would like to forget, whereby horrendous payments are still made to persons who move from the Federal Republic to Berlin (West).

Just how much fact and fiction diverge in the "asylum issue" is shown by the exchange between spokesman for Interior Minister Zimmermann and that of the Foreign Ministry in Bonn. Assuming the records of the Federal Interior Ministry are correct, of 42,268 asylum seekers 10,854 applied directly for asylum on the FRG frontiers, the majority of whom are claimed to have lacked entry visas. The alien affairs authorities inside the FRG claim to have registered 16,380 persons, most of them had valid vaisas issued by FRG consulates abroad, while 15,034 were registered in Berlin (West).

It is quite plain that attempts are now unjustly being made to shift the problems which have arisen through unemployment onto the GDR. Such accusations are turning out to be obvious fabrications.

MAGYAR HIRLAP COMMENTS ON ROMANIA'S NATIONAL DAY

AU251116 Budapest MAGYAR HIRLAP in Hungarian 23 Aug 86 p 3

[Unattributed article: "Together"]

[Text] Over the years it has become a tradition that fresh flowers and wreaths adorn the graves of Romanian soldiers in the area of the old village of Rakos, which has since become part of Budapest, around 4 April. The graves of Romanian fighters who fell in the battles for the liberation of our country are tended in 40 settlements in our country. Soviet military graves can be found almost in every Hungarian town and village. This difference naturally derives from the fact that the Soviet Union bore the brunt of the burden of not only the bloody battles fought for the liberation of our country but also the entire anti-Hitlerite war.

The victories of the Soviet army -- namely the Iasi and Kishinev breakthrough -- created the favorable conditions also for the historic turning point that took place in Romania 42 years ago. On 23 August 1944 the Romanian patriotic and antifascist forces led by the Communist Party started an armed insurrection and toppled Antonescu's military dictatorship.

Today Romania's national day gives us an opportunity to recall the achievements of this country that has taken the road of renewal and rapid socialist development, achievements that are worthy of our appreciation. The earlier agricultual country, possessing only a rudimentary industry, has created internationally acknowledged energy, chemical, tractor and shipyard construction industries and a public vehicle construction industry, and has also developed an adequate scientific and technological base required for these industries. The exhibition that can currently be viewed in the Budapest Transport Museum provides a sample of these achievements. Here, the visitor is informed about some of Romania's proud achievements like the Danube-Black Sea canal, the Bucharest subway, and the Dacia cars.

The political changes that took place in the part of Europe that chose the road of socialism after liberation have not only accelerated their development but have also opened up ways for the development of a healthier relationship between neighboring countries and nations. The Marxist-Leninist ideology, the common socialist social order, and our participation in the Warsaw Pact and CEMA represent the firm basis of the good-neighborly relations between Romania and Hungary, relations established also by friendship agreements.

In spite of the world economic difficulties and the internal problems of economic construction work, Romanian-Hungarian economic relations have developed steadily in the past decades. The 1986-90 5-year plan -- which the neighboring country wishes to implement in the spirit of the slogan of quality, efficiency, and productivity -- takes into account a two-way exchange of goods totalling R3.2 billion. This will exceed the stipulations of the previous 5 years by 48 percent.

The complementary character of our countries in many respects creates good conditions for us to encourage cooperation and production specialization for example in manufacturing medical technology, in vehicle production, and in the production of pharmaceutical products and pesticides, in addition to the simple exchange of goods.

Hungary is for development on Hungarian-Romanian relations and for the deepening of cooperation in all areas in the spirit of the agreements singed in Debrecen and Nagyvarad in June 1977. We honestly hope that the agreements worked out 9 years ago will be implemented as soon as possible in the practice of our relations. We wish to continue the practice of regular consultations held between the two countries' party and government leaders and the social and public mass organizations. We are for relations between brother counties and for expanding cooperation between the border areas and enriching it with concrete content, in the form of various trade, cultural, sporting and other contacts. Our public opinion attaches great importance to our joint fostering of progressive and revolutionary traditions and to the joint trending of memorials commemorating these traditions.

Romania is a traditional area of interest for Hungarian tourism. Its beautiful landscapes, its establishments, its cultural and folklore values, its monuments and the sights symbolizing the historical, cultural, and other relations between the two nations attract many hundreds of thousands of Hungarian tourists annually. We sincerely hope that the problems that are still unfortunately present at the more important border crossings in periods of peak tourist traffic would be alleviated in the not too distant future.

We continue to endeavor to foster the established cultural relations between our countries in order to be able to present the values of each other's culture as thoroughly as possible and as multilaterally as possible to our citizens. We are ready to welcome the outstanding representatives of Romanian cultural life, artistic ensembles, and theatres in the future too. We attach great importance to the unbroken development of personal contacts between leading personalities of the two countries' cultural life.

It is well known that the joint publication of books is an internationally outstanding achievement of our cultural cooperation. As a result, most Romanian literary works have been published in translation in Hungarian with a very large number of total volumes. We wish to continue this practice in the future, too. Similarly, we would like to increase the mutual importing of the two countries' press and books and we consider it important to further improve cooperation between the two countries' radio and television broadcasts. Both countries' press, radio, and television could play an even greater role in the more comprehensive presentation of the lives of the two nations, of the achievement of socialist construction, and of the domestic and foreign policy achievements of the two countries.

History has created considerably varied ethnic conditions in Central-Eastern Europe. However, the diversity of languages, living style, and cultures makes this area richer and more colorful. We are convinced that our national minorities could play the role of a connecting link, particularly in the cultural area. It is in our common interest to see to it that they indeed play this role. It would serve tha common goals of socialist construction work if the particular cultural, educational, and other needs of the Romanian minority living in Hungary and of the Hungarian minority living in Romania were fulfilled at a greater level than hitherto.

On their national day, we pay the tribute of admiration for the achievements of socialist Romania and we wish further success in the building activity and in the implementation of your plans for further development. The lessons of the many centuries of living together and the subsequent conclusions serve not only the present but also the future. The most important conclusion is obviously the fact that -- speaking about two socialist countries -- our goals, endeavors, and the interests of our nations are fundamentally common.

Romania is playing an increasing role in fulfilling the Hungarian private car imports. The frameworks of our cooperation can also be expanded by our joint ventures on third countries' markets.

MSZMP GROUP VISITS DENMARK, BENELUX COUNTRIES

LD251923 Budapest MTI in English 1807 GMT 25 Aug 86

[Text] Budapest, August 25 (MTI) -- Headed by Attila Gecse, deputy head of the Foreign Affairs Department of the Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party, a Hungarian party workers' delegation held talks in the Netherlands, Belgium and Denmark on timely international issues and the development of bilateral relations. In the Netherlands, talks were held with Elli Izeboud, chairman of the Netherlands Communist Party, Maarten Van Traa, foreign secretary of the Labour Party, and Klaas de Vries, deputy head of the parliamentary group of the Labour Party.

In Belgium Louis Van Geyt, chairman of the Communist Party, met the delegation. Talks were held with Jan Debrouwere, member of the Political Committee and secretary of the Central Committee, as well as with Roger Gailliez, secretary of the Socialist Party--French-speaking wing, Etienne Godin, foreign secretary of the Socialist Party--Flemish wing.

During their visit to Denmark, the Hungarian party workers' delegation met Jorn Christensen and Ib Norlund, members of the Political Committee of the Communist Party, secretaries of the Central Committee, and Lasse Budtz, security and foreign spokesman of the Social Democrat Party.

PRC STATISTICAL DELEGATION ARRIVES FOR TALKS

LD251440 Budapest MTI in English 1355 GMT 25 Aug 86

[Text] Budapest, August 25 (MTI) -- Zhang Sai, chief director of the Chinese State Statistical Bureau, arrived in Budapest on the invitation of State Secretary Vera Nyitrai, president of the Hungarian Central Statistical Office. During talks the sides will discuss possibilities of planned cooperation in certain fields of economy and social statistics.

MAGYAR HIRLAP DISCUSSES CHINESE TRADE COOPERATION

AU210728 Budapest MAGYAR HIRLAP in Hungarian 19 Aug 86 p 2

[Article by Pal G. Feher: "Hungarian-Chinese Economic Cooperation -- Ikaruses in Beijing"]

[Text] Being on the roads of China, one's heart skips a beat the moment one spots an 'Ikarus' bus. National pride further swells the bosom of a Hungarian when in the Central Department Store of Beijing a department head shows him a 'Lehel' refrigerator, and especially when he is told that this one is the only remaining piece for demostration. The rest of the several thousands of refrigerators were all taken. This very last one serves as a sample and a basis for orders. Truly, China is a huge country and the factory in Jaszbereny alone cannot supply refrigerators for the many millions of families. This is true, but we must not forget that we are talking about a market of high standards. If we want to keep our present quota on the market, or even want to increase it, then we must continue delivering goods which are of perfect quality to China.

Hungarian-Chinese economic and trade relations began propressing rapidly at the end of the seventies and the beginning of the eighties. The rate of bilateral barter trade has been rapidly increasing in recent years. In 1984 our exports totalled 82 million Swiss francs, while last year Hungarian exports reached 234 million Swiss francs. Imports of Chinese goods have also increased but not to the same extent. Two year ago we imported goods valued at more than 53 million Swiss francs, while last year we already spent 88 million francs. Some 85 percent of the Hungarian exports consists of machinery, equipment, parts, and materials, while the rest of our exports are consumer goods. The greater protion, or 70 percent, of our imports consists of consumer goods, the redts is made up of various basic materials and parts.

China is already an important, or we might say an increasingly important, trade partner of our homeland. The success of the modernization efforts is shown by the fact that is has, in an impressively short time, become self-sufficient as regards the most important foodstuffs; and today the rapidly growing Chinese industry is capable of manufacturing several such consumer and industrial commodities that are of international standards. This provides good opportunities for Hungarian enterprises because they can purchase many goods there, which until now had been bought mainly from developed capitalist countries. We are beginning to overcome the "initial period" during which our enterprises only made simple trade agreements with each other. Today there are examples for closer and longer-termed forms of cooperation. Free rein is given to such efforts in both countries. One promising relationship that could develop like this is the Hungarian-Chinese vehicle agreement. Recently the Raba factory agreed with its partner to deliver trucks. This year we deliver 400 vehicles to the Far-Eastern socialist country and these will be followed by more trucks in the future. A similar delivery is in process toward China as regards buses and their parts. The first vehicles are already rumbling on the roads of this huge country.

Among the good examples we might also mention the agreement according to which Tungsram has sold bulb-producing production lines valued at several million Swiss francs.

The similarity between the two countries' economic and social setups provides and explanation for the interest shown toward each other and the interstate relations, which are becoming regular. Persuant to this, this year in June, a protocol was signed providing a firm foundation for economic cooperation, and which has envisaged a direct cooperation between the National Technological Development Commission and the Chinese State Science and Technology Commission. Within the framework of this activity the exchange of technological information will be more regular, people will promote increasing trade with know-how and licenses, and will organize mutual study tours. Prior to this, the central planning agencies of both countries agreed that they will make it possible to get ot know each other's experience of planning and of economic policies by way of regular consultations. Last year a barter trade agreement -- valid for the period 1986-90 was singed by the two countries.

The aim now is to increase the level of the present cooperation, to make cooperation agreements. However, the joint activities are often hindered by factors that cannot be ignored, such as that there are not too many people in Hungary and China who speak the other people's language. We have to do a lot to find even more Ikarus buses in Chinese streets, more refrigerators in stores, and to find a greater variety of excellent Chinese goods in our shops.

USSR MORATORIUM EXTENSION LINKED WITH U.S. SUMMIT

LD191002 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0630 GMT 19 Aug 86

[Text] All of today's papers publish the speech by Mikhail Gorbachev before Moscow television cameras in which the Soviet leader gave information about the extension by the Soviet Union of the unilateral moratorium on nuclear explosions until 1 January 1987. The dailies also publish the first commentaries.

The extension of the moratorium is not only the extension of silence on the Soviet atomic trial grounds, writes ZYCIE WARSZAWY, it is also the extension of hope that such a silence will finally become universal in the world, including in Nevada. Are there real chances for such a turn in events? Mikhail Gorbachev gives an affirmative response. The Soviet leader, stresses ZYCIE WARSZAWY, confirmed in his television speech the will to seek accords with the United States. As one of the accords that it is possible to attain in the first place, Mikhail Gorbachev named a treaty about the bilateral suspension of experimental, underground nuclear explosions. Such a treaty, in the opinion of Mikhail Gorbachev, could be signed soon, during a coming summit meeting of the leaders of the Soviet Union and the United States. So, apart from the decision on the extension of the moratorium on nuclear explosions, says ZYCIE WARSZAWY in its commentary, the statement of the Soviet leader contains an important indicator of what can and should be the result, or one of the results of the Soviet-American summit.

U.S. STANCE ON TEST MORATORIUM CRITICIZED

LD211422 Warsaw PAP in English 1302 GMT 21 Aug 86

[Text] Warsaw, Aug 21 -- TRYBUNA LUDU daily today criticised U.S. charges that latest Soviet nuclear test freeze extension was a propaganda gesture and said the move prolonged the chance for halting the arms race and making a first step to implementation of full programme of disarmament. Said the paper:

"Washington's excuses can no longer get through anybody's mind, as it is not true that the USSR has made more tests than the U.S. whereas it is true that it is the U.S. who has made three times more tests. It is also false to bandy the test control slogan especially now that Soviet and American experts have struck an agreement on installation of blast-detecting equipment.

"It is true that the U.S. strategy of force and domination, as well as creating real-life threats to peace, is becoming a main stumbling block to better Soviet-American relations and the East-West relations in general.

"Washington's true, though concealed, propaganda consists in upholding the lie of an alleged Soviet threat and of the necessity to counter it by improving the U.S. mass destruction arsenals," TRYBUNA said.

"Strategy of force and superiority lives on hope for the USSR's exhaustion from a costly arms race and an expected future possibility to dictate it conditions of a different 'co-existence' meaning U.S. domination. Such are Reagan's intentions when he speaks of U.S. 'long-range objectives of abandoning nuclear tests and of disarmament'," TRYBUNA said.

"Analysis of the proposals presented by Reagan's administration in Geneva and at other disarmament conferences rather points to moves conducive to the gaining of one-sided domination of the U.S. over the Soviet Union," the paper stressed.

USSR DELEGATION HOLDS TALKS ON AGRICULTURE

LD2151803 Warsaw PAP in English 1555 GMT 25 Aug 86

[Text] Warsaw, Aug 25 -- An official delegation of the USSR, headed by deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of USSR, Chairman of the State Committee for Agriculture Vsevolod Murakhovskiy arrived in Poland today at the invitation from Poland's Government.

During the four-day visit in Poland, the Soviet guests will visit farms, food processing plants, and agricultural research centres.

During the meeting on the first day of the visit Murakhovskiy and head of the Polish side, Vice-Premier Jozef Koziol, discussed basic intentions to expand cooperation in agriculture and food processing, ensuing from the long-term programme of economic, scientific-technological cooperation between Poland and the USSR till the year 2000.

Working meetings were also held at ministries coordinating scientific-technological cooperation and trade exchange within food sector.

LEADERS GREET ROMANIA ON NATIONAL DAY

AU251042 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 23/24 Aug 86 p 1

[Greetings message from State Council Chairman Wojciech Jaruzelski and Premier Zbigniew Messner to Romanian counterparts on Romanian national day]

[Text] To Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the SR of Romania; and Comrade Constantin Dascalescu, premier of the government of the SR of Romania, in Bucharest:

Dear Comrades. On the occasion of socialist Romania's national day -- the 42d anniversary of the victory by the antifascist and antiimperialist revolution for social and national liberation -- we send the fraternal Romanian people, RCP Central Committee, State Council, Government of the SR of Romania, and you personally sincere congratulations and best wishes on behalf of the PZPR Central Committee, PPR State Council and Council of Ministers, the Polish people, and in our own name.

We greatly appreciate the successes achieved by socialist Romania's working people under the leadership of the RCP during the process of the country's socioeconomic development and in constantly raising the people's material and cultural standard of living.

We state with satisfaction that the dynamic development of relations of friendship and cooperation between our states and peoples, based on the ideals of Marxism-Leninism, socialist internationalism, and rich historical traditions, is serving to constantly enhance the comprehensive cooperation between Poland and Romania and is permitting a better knowledge of the social, economic, and cultural achievements of both friendly countries.

We wish to express our conviction that Polish-Romanian relations will continue to develop successfully, attaining an increasingly high level and making an important contribution toward consolidating the unity of the socialist countries within the framework of the Warsaw Pact political-defense alliance and CEMA, to the advantage of our peoples and the cause of consolidating the forces of peace and socialism in Europe and the world.

On this festive day we send you, dear comrades, and the entire friendly Romanian people sincere wishes of further achievements in implementing the important tasks of Romania's socialist construction.

Wojciech Jaruzelski, PZPR Central Committee first secretary and PPR State Council chairman; Zbigniew Messner, chairman of the PPR Council of Ministers.

CPCZ'S HERMAN, DELEGATION VISIT POZNAN

LD252051 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 25 Aug 86

[Text] A delegation of the South Moravian Regional Committee of the CPCZ, including Vladimir Herman, first secretary of the Brno Regional CPCZ Committee, has been in Poznan since yesterday.

[Begin Herman recording in Czech with superimposed Polish translation] We arrived in Poznan yesterday evening. In the first hours of our stay, we held many talks with Poznan activists. We are satisfied with these meetings. We are glad to have made new contacts with people. We want Brno to enter into further cooperation with your city and voiviodship. We will be discussing cultural and economic cooperation for the next 2 years. We are particularly interested in economic cooperation. We are glad that visits to factories have been planned. We can tell all Poznan people that their city has not only grown but grown more beautiful. [end recording]

MALINOWSKI WELCOMES PRK PARLIAMENTARIANS

LD260933 Warsaw PAP in English 0910 GMT 26 Aug 86

[Text] Warsaw, Aug 26 -- A delegation of the National Assembly of the People's Republic of Kampuchea came to Poland at the invitation from the Sejm Presidium today. It is lead by Chairman of the Assembly and member of the Political Bureau of the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Party CC Chea Sim.

The guests were greeted at the Warsaw Okecie Airport by Roman Malinowski.

During its several-day visit, the delegation will hold plenary talks at the Sejm and meet representatives of Poland's party and state authorities.

ZYCIE WARSZAWY COMMENTS ON CHERNOBYL REPORT

AU251210 Warsaw ZYCIE WARSZAWY in Polish 23-24 Aug 86 p 4

[Karol Szyndzielorz commentary: "Explanations"]

[Text] The fourth block of the Chernobyl nuclear power station broke down last April, and the ensuing radioactive pollution spread not only over the Ukraine and Belorussia, but also over the neighboring countries. Clouds containing emissions from the burning reactor reached faraway regions. The operation to save the power station was one of the most difficult and most dramatic in the history of nuclear energy. It was necessary to evacuate the population and to provide shelter and medical care for them. The entire Soviet Union and its science and industry were mobilized to stop the reactor over which control had been lost.

At the beginning of May Mikhail Gorbachev said: "A great disaster has occurred. The government commission appointed to examine the causes of the breakdown has not been able to limit itself to merely reconstructing the sequence of events. It has also had to provide instructions for other power stations equipped with the Chernobyl-type reactors."

At the Moscow press conference at which the world was presented with the report on Chernobyl drawn up by the Soviet Government for the IAEA, the following was heard: "Chernobyl has been a painful blow to all nuclear energy in the USSR."

To this we can add that, following Chernobyl, world nuclear energy has to take a new look at many problems. Evacuation programs are not enough if it is impossible to carry them out in practice. Reassuring words will not calm frightened people if it is impossible to back up arguments with evidence that proves the infallibility of designs, materials, and equipment used in nuclear power stations. It is also a fact that the people who had been entrusted with the most responsible of responsible jobs in Chernobyl failed. As the report states, they committed incredible errors and omissions.

The report explains quite a lot. The IAEA's task will be to translate its conclusions into a language of accords and treaties. It is probable that nuclear energy could never survive another Chernobyl-like failure.

CEAUSESCU PAYS WORKING VISIT TO DANUBE DELTA

AU251935 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1902 GMT 25 Aug 86

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 25/8/1986 -- President Nicolae Ceausescu together with Mme Elena Ceausescu paid a working visit in the Danube delta localities of Sfintu Gheorghe, Sulina and Chilia Veche on Monday. President Nicolae Ceausescu analyzed together with representatives of the local party and state bodies, of ministries, with experts, the way of fulfillment of the program of development and complex exploitation of the Danube delta resources of 1983 that stipulated the increase of the plant, animal, fish, apiarian, forestry and reeds production, the boosting of tourism, concomitant with the securing of protection and preservation of environment and ecological balance in the land by the Danube mouths.

The discussions showed that the actions taken so far for the materialization of this program resulted in important achievements in extending the tillable area up to 32,500 hectares, which is more than provided for in the program, an area that yielded important amounts of cereals, technical crops, vegetables and fruit. Likewise, the innitial provisions were topped, with regard to the development of animal breeding.

The delta forest stock has grown. It comprises now 32,500 (32,500) hectares There are currently new sheep and cattle farms under construction, a pig-growing complex, other agro-zootechnological units, new fish and bee farms, vineyards and orchards, meant to turn to better account the important possibilities and resources of the delta. Likewise, in the visited localities and in other settlements in the delta, numerous dwellings were built, various socio-cultural establishments, tourist capacities, and in the years ahead the urban dowry of these localities is expected to grow even more, concomitant with an adequate tourist base.

CEAUSESCU SPEECH TO 19 AUG AGRICULTURAL MEETING

AU221141 Bucharest SCIENTEIA in Romanian 20 Aug 86 pp 1,3

[Speech by President Nicolae Ceausescu at meeting with party and state activ in agriculture on 19 August in Bucharest]

[Text] Esteemed comrades,

It has already become a practice in our work that at the end of August or the beginning of September we hold a meeting with the party and state active in agriculture on issues concerning agricultural activity in order to analyze the activity carried out in the first part of the year and to establish ways of action for appropriately concluding the agricultural activities and preparing next year's crop. This is the purpose of our current meeting, too.

I have been briefed on the discussions that took place in the plenum and in the groups of counties, and I listened to several comrades who took the floor today. I insisted on having an exchange of experience in Olt County before this meeting to be able to better draw the necessary conclusions regarding the activity carried out in the first part of this year and to take the necessary measures for next year's crop.

All of you have participated in the exchange of experience and have seen the results attained by that county, the concerns of the party organization, of the cooperative peasantry, and of all working people in agriculture in that county with unflinching implementation the 13th RCP Congress decisions and with achieving the objectives of the new agrarian revolution.

What can be said about the results attained in the first part of 1986 -- the first year of the Eighth 5-Year Plan period? Starting with barley and wheat crops, one can say that generally, one of the best crops attained so far -- but still this is not up to the level of the plan provisions and the existing possibilities in our socialist agriculture.

At the agriculture congress held in May, we extensively discussed issues regarding the activity to be carried out to implement the new agrarian revolution. Therefore, I do not want to discuss this subject again. We will attain a yield of more than 10 million metric tons of summer grain crops, but we could have attained a yield 3 million metric tons larger, considering the situation in May when we held the agriculture congress. Not taking into consideration the shortfalls that occurred during sowing and other negative aspects that were manifest and about which you have spoken here, we lost almost 3 million metric tons in harvesting. What can be said about Timis and Arad counties, which carried out harvesting in 36 days instead of 8-10 days?! What can be said about many other counties -- with the exception of Olt County which carried out the harvesting in 8 days -- which all lost about 500 kg to 1,500 kg per hectare in harvesting?! This is just a matter of responsibility, of good labor organization, and of applying the law provisions regarding everybody's participation in harvesting. That is why at the meeting with the party first secretaries -- but I have to say it again here -- I considered totally unacceptable the activity of those party bodies, those agricultural units, and those people's councils which carried out the harvesting with inconceivable delay. No justification can be found -- it is difficult to say justification -- in trying to cover the irresponsibility and, I use the vernacular, the laziness that was manifested, as well as the lack of responsibility for the interests of the people and for the duty some comrades have in various sectors.

I am totally displeased with this activity. We will discuss these issues again at the party Central Committee, because we cannot permit a state of neglect and irresponsibility such as that manifested, starting from the activity of the Ministry of Agriculture down to the last laborer.

The comrades who spoke during the meeting adopted a certain self-critical position; but still, I consider it unsatisfactory, considering the facts I was briefed on and what I have heard today. Nevertheless, regardless of the good or less than good self-critical position adopted, our self-criticism cannot produce wheat, barley, or agricultural yields! I said this at the congress of the peasantry and I said it on other occasions, too. We do not need self-criticism, we do not need formal or less than formal admission of some shortfalls! We need good organization, responsibility, and revolutionary enthusiasm in fulfilling the responsibilities each person has in various sectors of activity! We must do all we can to be up to the expectations of the party and people, to ensure an appropriate development of the homeland, and to attain better agricultural yields! This is what we need! I wish such a way of thinking would be eliminated -- to admit the shortfalls and show self-criticism, thus demonstrating what a good revolutionary one is No! This does not show what a good revolutionary a person can be! On the contrary, as a matter of fact this shows that the person tries to deceive himself and to deceive the party and the people.

We must put an end to such a spirit and such a work system! I bring up this subject most seriously from the very beginning because I would like this meeting to be the last in which we encounter such a negative state of affairs in agriculture.

As you can see for yourselves, many counties have obtained very good yields. On the whole there are 122 units which attained more than 8,000 kg of barley per hectare, some over the whole area, others over a smaller area. There are 89 units that obtained yields of more than 8,000 kg of wheat per hectare, again some over the whole area and others over a part of the sown area.

Therefore, what is very important -- and I would like to mention this with particular satisfaction -- are the good results, I could even say very good results, obtained by Olt County: more than 7,000 kg of barley per hectare and more than 6,000 kg of wheat per hectare over the whole area. Regarding the area under wheat, Olt County ranks fifth, that is, Olt is not one of the small counties, it has more than 100,000 hectares of wheat cultivation. Regarding the area under barley, Olt ranks fourth with 31 thousand hectares. Therefore, one of the biggest grain-producing counties obtained the results you are familiar with and which I have already mentioned.

Based on the estimate so far, Olt County envisages a corn yield of more than 11,000 kg pern hectare. But according to the statements made at the meeting by the first secretary of the county party committee, they will attain a production of about 20,000 kg of corn cobs per hectare; this means that the corn grain production will be much larger than what has been estimated so far. Accordingly, the estimate made and the yields attained in sunflower, beans, and other crops place Olt County among those which will obtain very good yields in this field, too, or maybe the best yields.

Based on these facts, one can say that Olt County has fulfilled the objectives set by the 13th RCP Congress and the objectives of the new agrarian revolution. At this meeting I would like to extend warmest congratulations to the party organization, the county party committee, to all the activs, to all the peasants, and to all working people in agriculture for the outstanding results attained in agriculture this year. (loud applause).

I would also like to extend congratulations to all units in the other counties which obtained yields of more than 8,000 kg of wheat and barley per hectare and to all units which have obtained yields at the level of plan provisions for this year, since their activity is also up to the level of the objectives set forth by the 13th RCP Congress. (loud applause).

I would have been very happy to extend congratulations to a greater number of county committees, party organizations, and counties in general for the results obtained. Perhaps I will have this opportunity when we draw the balance sheet of corn and other grain yields at the end of the year on "Harvest Day."

Considering the results I mentioned that were attained by Olt County and an important number of agricultural units, one can state, without fear of being mistaken, that the objectives of the agrarian revolution, based on the 13th congress' decisions, can not only be fulfilled but also exceeded. Thus, I would like to state precisely the amount to be attained for next year so that other counties are included among those which fulfill the objectives of the agrarian revolution. Regarding wheat production, the counties belonging to the first category must obtain a minimum production of 6,000 kg per hectare, with one slight qualification:

Those counties which have more than 50 percent of their land irrigated must obtain 6,500 kg per hectare because it is obvious that a county with irrigated areas -- such as Constanta, which next year will have 90 percent of irrigated wheat fields, that is, more than 100,000 hectares -- must actually produce much more. The counties belonging to the second category must obtain production of about 5,200 kg of wheat per hectare, with the appropriate qualification as regards the irrigated area; those counties which belong to the third category must obtain 4,500 kg per hectare.

Those counties which obtain these results in summer grain crops -- I am talking about wheat and the appropriate increase in barley yields -- will be considered counties which have fulfilled the objectives of the new agrarian revolution.

We are thinking of instituting the title "Hero of the New Agrarian Revolution." During the Political Executive Committee meeting tomorrow, I will propose that OIT country, and accordingly the first secretary and other activists and units in that county, should be awarded the title "Hero of the New Agrarian Revolution". (prolonged applause).

Likewise, I think that all the units which obtained yields of more than 8,000 kg of wheat per hectare should be awarded the title "Hero of the New Agrarian Revolution" (loud applause). It is within each country's power to have us grant this title -- maybe even during the agricultural meeting -- to an increasing number of counties! I am ready to award all counties the title "Hero of the New Agrarian Revolution," if they fulfill these conditions. (enthusiastic applause)

Certainly, comrades, by awarding this title we wish to show our appreciation for the good activity of the party organizations, of the working people, and of the peasatry, and instituting this title should be a strong moral and political incentive for improving activity in agriculture.

Likewise, we thought of making some improvements to the remuneration system in agriculture, that is, setting up a farm produce stock intended for remuneration. Therefore, we established that in the case of wheat and corn, 10-11 and 12 percent of the obtained yields will go to each cooperative unit's remuneration fund, in accordance with the three established kinds of fertility areas. According to our calculations, by achieving the established production, 50 percent greater remuneration than last year will be obtained.

We established that the cooperative will sow wheat on 5 ares [1 are equals 100 square meters] of each personal plot that is granted to each cooperative family,and the cooperative farmers will receive the equivalent of the 5 ares from the cooperative farm's average production. On this basis, and provided the agricultural output is achieved, next year we will be able to almost double the amount of wheat to be received for a day's work. Exceeding production will lead to the appropriate increase of this amount. In the case of corn cultures we are introducing the same principles, with the observation that in this case we started applying this principle of remuneration as of this year. Likewise, as you have been informed during the meeting, we will introduce such principles in the case of other cultures, too. It is obvious that the cooperative possessing such a remuneration fund will have to distribute it in accordance with the legal provisions, according to the amount of work carried out by each person, and not uniformly or equally to all.

I must say that the system we used so far has introduced some leveling practices among cooperatives, each of them expecting that, regardless of the yield achieved, it will receive a certain amount of wheat. Certainly, we would like to see to it that each cooperative farmer gets as much as possible, but only according to the work carried out! Therefore, we consider that the new system eliminates the prospect of leveled income and stimulates the work of cooperative farmers, of all working people for ever greater yields, and accordingly the amount of grain and other farm produce will also increase.

Certainly, there will be great differences -- I have to mention it now -- between various units. At least this year and probably for some more years these differences will persist. But it lies in everyone's power to obtain the maximum -- and we cannot continue to practice income leveling any more! We must firmly apply the principle "to each according to his work" but also to each according to his abilities. Each person must work! Nothing can be obtained without work! The results attained by the inhabitants of Olt County are not accidental. They did not stare out into space waiting for the clouds to appear, but started to work. That is how they attained these great yields!

I agree with the proposals made at the meeting to establish a fund of 10 percent from the planned production surplus of grain, wheat, and corn intended for the state agricultural farms. We believe that on this basis we will create better conditions for intensifying activity and for stimulating production with a view to fulfilling the objectives of the new agrarian revolution.

With this I would like to conclude the first part regarding the summer crops and the measures established in this connection.

Esteemed comrades, now we have to establish the measures to be taken for the speedy harvesting of the crops this fall. Last year the activity carried out was not satisfactory, either; the duration of harvesting was extended too much and we had great losses.

Now we should speed up activities so as to complete the sunflower harvest by 1 September, although even this is too long. We should proceed immediately to harvesting this plant without waiting for its seeds to fall to the ground. It is possible for us to wait a few days until it reaches completely the appropriate dryness. [last two sentences as published]

We must complete collecting the beans in the next 4-5 days since we are late with this operation as it is. In a maximum of 10 days, we must complete collecting the soybeans, before they reach so-called complete ripeness, and we should collect them with a few percent of humidity in them, so that we do not have the losses we had a year ago.

We must set up special commands for the harvesting of these crops. The entire commune, headed by the mayor and with the participation of the chairman of the cooperative farm, the manager of the state unit, and all inhabitants, must proceed to harvesting the crop! Crop harvesting is a campaign, and should be treated as such! In this campaign, all able bodies headed by the county first secretary, the agricultural manager, the minister of agriculture, and the chairman of the National Council of Agriculture, should proceed to harvesting the crop.

The same applies to corn harvesting, too. By 10 September at the latest, we should have harvested 1 million hectares of corn. As a matter of fact, the main corn crop should be completely harvested by 1 October, while the almost 400,000 hectares of catch crop should be harvested in October. This must be the program of the harvesting campaign next fall!

We should appropriately tackle the vine- and fruit-growing sectors in those counties with large areas of vineyards and orchards. We should do the same with potatoes and beets. What I have said about beans and sunflower also applies to potatoes. The potato harvest should not last longer than 10-12 days. The county, agro-industrial councils, and all units should organize collectives of people to fully harvest the potato crops. In this respect, we will introduce, as of this year, the system of setting up a remuneration fund -- consisting of 10 percent of the production attained -- in the sector of potato harvesting, too.

We must establish storage facilities for agricultural production according to crops; grain and other agricultural produce should be stored without fail only in facilities set up for each agricultural unit. The quantities that can be absorbed by procurement units should be delivered to them from the start; the rest should be stored in the established facilities, with procurement people in charge of them, even if the products remain in the productive units. In general, the crops should only be stored in the established facilities! Any other kind of storage will bring about appropriate penalties! We must bring thorough order to the storage and preservation of crops.

Appropriate steps should be taken to deliver to the state stocks the agricultural produce and the barley and wheat production that have not yet been fully delivered as well as the products being harvested now, namely, beans, sunflower, soybeans, corn, potatoes, beets, and so forth.

At the same time, the entire production of corn and other crops earmarked for the fodder stocks should be directly administered by state procurement enterprises. Regardless of the fact that certain produce is directly delivered to factories for fodder concentrates, the procurement enterprises are in charge of their storage. The entire state and fodder stock is administered by these units, either countrywide or per each county, cooperative farm, state agricultural farm, agricultural unit, including research units, and so forth.

Considering the present state of the crops, there are prospects for a good overall crop next fall. Aside from the catch crop, all other crops do not raise any special problems, as they no longer require rainfall or irrigation, but rather the necessary steps to harvest them in time and store them appropriately!

I discussed these matters with the county first secretaries and I rejected their estimates, which I consider to be unsatisfactory and not in accordance with reality. You have all heard of the Olt County crops; you were told about a number of units with crops of more than 20 metric tons of corn per hectare and other good results for sunflower, potatoes, beets, and so forth. Considering the current state of the main crop, we should obtain an average of at least 8,000 kg of corn per hectare countrywide.

I would like to be properly understood -- I am now addressing myself to the first secretaries and all unit managers, as all of you present here are party-state activists in agriculture, as well as to the basic agricultural cadres in counties and central departments: It is not permissible to report smaller crops and densities than the established ones, which should all be attained! I have come to the conclusion that this year's average corn production should reach at least 8,000 kg per hectare; accordingly, the corn remuneration will be 50 percent higher, by applying the established remuneration principle as of this year. I do not wish to talk now about the other crops; as far as potatoes are concerned, we should obtain at least 30 metric tons per hectare. This is a small figure, but this year we should at least attain 30 metric tons per hectare.

Everybody should realize that there must be order and discipline in the harvesting of crops in all counties, on schedule and without losses. On this basis, we can secure the necessary state stocks as well as appropriate yields for the cooperative farmers.

Esteemed comrades, the second important activity is the fall sowing campaign. I have deliberately called it a fall sowing campaign, because we must treat it accordingly, namely, we must organize it as we organize, I repeat, a military campaign, by preparing everything thoroughly from the viewpoint of both materials and manpower, in order to attain all targets on schedule. We should practically finish all plowing operations for next fall sowing by 15 September. As of next year the Ministry of Agriculture should establish concrete precursory measures for all counties, units, and plots that are due to be sown to wheat and barley. In this respect, we should also ensure the proper harvesting of crops and preparation of lands.

At this time we must thoroughly prepare the land of sowing. You all know the Olt County other units are already doing this.

We should thoroughly prepare the necessary seeds. By 10 September at the latest the barley and wheat seeds should be appropriately prepared and stored, with the necessary seed certificates issued.

We must proceed from the need to ensure appropriate densities of about 6-8 cm between rows in all counties and units.

We must ensure an appropriate harvesting density of at least 500 plants per square meter. We should no longer have less than 500 harvested plants per square meter! Then everybody will be candidate for the title of "Hero of the New Agrarian Revolution." The quantity of 200-220 kg of wheat which we sow on each hectare ensures this density initially. But you all know that the wheat can and wants to have as much second growth as possible and each grain can have two, three, and even more second growths. Therefore, it is quite possible to obtain at least 500 plants for the quantity of seeds that we sow. However, as a rule we should aim at 600-800 plants per square meter. The results obtained by Olt County and other units I referred to here, as well as by other units which failed to attain 8,000 kg per hectare but nevertheless reached, 6,000 or 7,000 kg per hectare -- we have a large number of such units -- are the fruit of the application of these measures and densities. Resolute steps should be taken to complete barley and wheat fall sowing operations within the deadlines established by law: by 1 October at the latest in areas where winter sets in early; by 10 October, all sowing operations should be completed. We have everything required to complete the sowing campaign on schedule, as this is the decisive element of ensuring a good crop for next year.

We should further take appropriate steps to thoroughly prepare and carry out fall plowing operations. We will have to review the plan for scarification work and improve it in accordance with the experience gained thus far, so as to carry out this most important operation on an area of about 3 million hectares every 3-4 years. In this respect, one should ensure the necessary machines, tractors, and other equipment for these operations. We should till the land properly so as to reap maximum benefits from it.

We already have good seed strains. The crops attained prove that, with the available strains, we can obtain very good yields in practically all cultures. Of course, the comrades in the research field should not believe that they no longer need to concern themselves with meeting the established targets, namely new, faster, and more productive strains that can better sustain frost and drought; we always need increasingly better strains. But I want to stress that even with the available strains we can obtain the established crops or crops like those attained by Olt County and other units.

Everything depends on the way in which work proceeds in each county and unit; I am referring to the fall campaign, crop harvesting, and plowing. I include here vine-, fruit-, and vegetable-growing; I did not dwell on these aspects in particular, but we should see to it that we obtain plentiful yields, including in the vegetable sector. We can ensure good supplies and a proper self-sufficiency for the people.

Concerning the livestock sector, results for the first 6 months are not too good. We have registered a certain increase, however it is below the plan provisions. Certain counties have slaughtered too many cattle. It is however true that discussions were conducted on this matter and appropriate measures were taken. I believe that the situation here will be remedied.

We must fully attain the established numbers and production in the livestock sector. Several counties have stopped deliveries of food products to the state stocks, particularly milk and meat, and have consumed provisions above plan. Appropriate discussions were conducted with these counties. I believe that this has been a serious violation of the country's laws and of party-state discipline. Such behavior is inadmissible in the activity of certain party-state bodies.

The laws are quite clear and the possibility of surplus consumption is linked to the attainment of surplus production. I draw serious attention to the need to deliver the appropriate livestock numbers and meat, milk, and other production to the state and self-sufficiency stocks.

Resolute steps should be taken to collect and thoroughly prepare the necessary fodder for the winter period. All roughage, which in certain counties continues to lie in the fields, should be collected; likewise, all catch crops should be harvested. Generally speaking, the state of our catch crops is good; probably a large part of the corn catch crop will reach the corncob level, something which will ensure a good fodder base and good winter supplies for our livestock, so as to attain the planned production. Next year, we should do all we can to obtain the planned crops in this field, too.

I believe that the Ministry of Agriculture and the county bodies should take steps to increase the fertility of livestock next year, by ensuring the necessary mating as of this year; we should ensure a cattle birthrate of at least 85 percent and appropriate birthdates for sheep, pigs, and so forth.

In concerning ourselves with all problems connected with harvesting and sowing, we should also pay appropriate attention to the livestock sector, as one of the decisive branches for the implementation of the 13th congress decisions and the new agrarian revolution.

In conclusion, comrades, we should proceed to the immediate implementation of all measures discussed at this meeting. We should discuss these measures in brief meetings with the entire party aktiv in agriculture, then close down the offices and proceed to implement the measures in all fields! We should do everything possible to conclude this year with ever better results and now lay down, in the first year of the Eighth 5-Year-Plan, the foundation for agricultural yields that will guarantee the implementation of the targets of the new agrarian revolution in all spheres by the year 1990! Let us ensure that next year, the year in which the party National Conference will be held, we will obtain the best agricultural crop in Romania's history. I believe that this crop should be at the level of the production and targets discussed at this meeting.

Resolute steps should be taken to ensure order and discipline in the mechanization sector, so that all operations are carried out efficiently. One should no longer tolerate a plowing or sowing operation which does not accord with established requirements!

We should use fertilizers thoroughly, without abuse. We should fully use natural fertilizers and combat the abuse of pesticides. I have discussed this issue several times with the management of the Ministry of Agriculture and this year we have reduced the quanity of pesticides used in agriculture.

The best herbicides are those known fur centuries, namely, weeding; four weedings produce good crops, replace the lack of rainfall, and also ensure the people's health. Generally speaking, the abuse of chemicals is criticized at the international level; it can jeopardize the people's health as it pollutes the environment. In using of all kinds of chemical substances we should firmly observe the established norms, maximally reduce the application of these chemicals, and comletely eliminate any abuse and excess use of such substances.

We should proceed to properly organizing activities and generally disseminating positive experience in all fields; in this respect, we should also strive to improve the agricultural education system. It should not rely on theoretical school classes, but rather on the dissemination of experience and the use of exchanges of experience out in the fields; only this can demonstrate to and teach the people how they must work and what they must do.

We should enhance order and discipline and ensure that all work proceeds in the spirit of the requirements of the new agrarian revolution and of revolutionary exactingness. In agriculture, to act as a revolutionary means to act for large crops and for highly efficient agriculture!

We must seriously conern overselves with raising the training and skills of people working in agriculture, beginning with the experts who still have something to learn and something to forget! I am saying this on purpose!

We must understand that agriculture requires a new concept of work in all fields, as was proven by our experience. I must say that certain truths do not confirm what has been taught and unfortunately is still being taught by textbooks. We have to remove everything outdated in this field.

When we spoke about obtaining 10,000 kg of corn per hectare, many people just stared and said: these are abstract requirements. When we spoke about 20,000 kg of corn, even the people from the Agronomical Institute and the Agricultural Academy were doubtful. Now we have 8,000 and we will reach the stage when the large majority of arable land will yield 8,000 kg of wheat per hectare; we are even thinking of reaching 10,000 kg of wheat per hectare.

We should appropriately train the agricultural working people, peasantry, and mechanizers! Agricultural education should concern itself with these issues and teach how to obtain maximum yields from each square meter. This is what we should learn, and everybody should realize this, beginning with the party-state aktiv! We cannot be content with general appeals. We must teach the people how to obtain good agricultural production! This means concerning oneself with agriculture and being a revolutionary in agriculture! We must change the awareness and thinking of the people! This means creating a revolutionary and socialist consciousness, beginning with a change in the attitude toward work! If people only know how to shout slogans, no matter how beautiful such slogans may be, it does not mean that we have taught them to be good revolutionaries! Only when they have a revolutionary attitude toward work and what is new will they have become good revolutionaries with the new awareness of the new man, who is an advanced constructor of socialism and communiam! This applies to our party-state aktiv, down to the last peasant and agricultural worker. This is where we should concentrate the party activity and the professional and political-educational training!

I would like to conclude my speech by expressing the hope that the discussions at this meeting, even if some of them were quite open, will lead to a decisive change in the work and thinking of party-state bodies, the party-state aktiv, and all working people in agriculture.

We should proceed in such a way as to ensure a good crop, even this year. Let us do our best to secure the state stocks of agricultural produce! Let us take all steps to secure one of our best ever crops next year, or even the best crop in Romania's history! We should leave here with this decision, comrades! (loud applause and cheers) chants: "Ceausescu-RCP!" and "Ceausescu and the People!").

Please convey to all party organizations and bodies, agricultural bodies, the entire peasantry, and to all workers in agriculture my best wishes as well as my hope and conviction that what happened this summer will shortly be a thing of the past, that all counties and units will prove that we can do it, and that each activist, peasant, and working man is decided to do everything to implement the 13th congress decisions and the new agrarian revolution.

I wish you all and the entire peasantry success in the entire activity, much health and happiness! (loud and prolonged applause, cheers, and chants. prolonged chants: "Ceausescu-RCP!", "Ceausescu, Romania -- Our Esteem and Pride!"' and "Ceausescu and the People." All those present stand up and, in an atmosphere of patriotic upsurge, prolongedly cheer the RCP, the leading political force of the entire nation, and party Secretary General and President of the Republic Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu).

REAGAN MESSAGE TO CEAUSESCU ON NATIONAL DAY

AU260801 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 23 Aug 86 p 5

[Text] To Mr Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania,

Esteemed Mr President: On Romania's national day, I take pleasure in extending my personal congratulations and I would appreciate it if you conveyed to the Romanian people warm congratulations and most sincere good wishes for happiness, peace, and prosperity on behalf of the Administration and people of the United States.

Sincerely, Ronald Reagan, President of the United States.

SFRY'S HASANI GREETS CEAUSESCU ON NATIONAL DAY

AU260915 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 23 August 85 p 5

[Text] To Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the SR of Romania,

On behalf of the peoples and nationalities in Yugoslavia, the SFRY Presidium, and on my own behalf, I take great pleasure in extending to you, to the State Council, and to the friendly Romanian people most cordial greetings and best wishes for the continuous, many-sided development of your country and for new successes in socialist construction.

On this occasion I also point out the importance we attach to the steady development of the traditional relations of friendship and good neighborlineses and of the ever broader cooperation between our socialist countries, which accords with the constant mutual interests of our people's and represents a contribution to a better understanding and cooperation in Europe and throughout the world.

HASANI, PROMINENT OFFICIALS RECEIVE ORTEGA

LD251110 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0910 GMT 25 Aug 86

[Text] Belgrade, 25 Aug (TANJUG) -- Daniel Ortega Saavedra, the president of the Republic of Nicaragua, arrived with his wife and colleagues this morning on an official and friendly visit to Yugoslavia. At Belgrade airport the guest from the friendly nonaligned Central American country was welcomed and greeted by Sinan Hasani, president of the SFRY Presidency, and by other prominent personalities in the sociopolitical life of our country.

At the airport, which was decorated with Yugoslav and Nicaraguan flags, President Ortega was given a formal welcome with the usual military honors befitting a head of state. The guest from Nicaragua was also greeted by Ivan Stambolic, president of the Serbian Presidency; Marko Orlandic, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium; Milka Gligorijevic-Takeva, president of the SFRY Assembly's Federal Chamber; Janez Zemljaric, FEC vice president; Aleksandar Donev, member of the FEC; Aleksandar Bakocevic, president of the [Belgrade] City Assembly; Budimir Loncar, deputy federal secretary for foreign affairs; Col Gen Milan Daljevic, under secretary in the Federal Secretariat for National Defense; and others. Also present at the welcoming ceremony was Dusan Trifunovic, SFRY ambassador in Nicaragua.

This morning in the Palace of the Federation in New Belgrade, official Yugoslav-Nicaraguan talks will begin between Sinan Hasani, president of the SFRY Presidency, and President Daniel Ortega, with colleagues also participating. During the exchange of views there will be a discussion of bilateral cooperation and some most important questions in international life. Special attention will be devoted to the current activities of the Nonaligned Movement prior to the eighth summit in Harare.

During the day the guest from the friendly and nonaligned country, Daniel Ortega, in his capacity as president of the Sandinista National Liberation Front in Nicaragua, will also have talks with Milanko Renovica, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium.

This eveneng Sinan Hasani, president of the SFRY Presidency, will host a formal dinner in honor of the distinguished guest, Commander of the Revolution and President of the Republic of Nicaragua Daniel Ortega. During the dinner there will be an exchange of toasts.

Talks Focus on Summit

LD251731 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1410 GMT 25 Aug 86

[Text] Belgrade, 25 Aug (TANJUG) -- The development and further promotion of bilateral relations and cooperation between Yugoslavia and Nicaragua, the present situation in Central America, the forthcoming nonaligned summit in Harare, and the activity of the two countries in the Nonaligned Movement: these were the main topics of the official talks between Sinan Hasani, President of the SFRY Presidency, and Nicaraguan President Daniel Ortega, conducted in the Palace of the Federation in New Belgrade today. The talks passed in an exceptionally cordial and friendly atmosphere, which characterizes the relations between the two nonaligned countries.

As far as bilateral links are concerned, both sides expressed satisfaction over the development of cooperation, now and since the time of the victory of the revolution in Nicaragua. It was stressed, however, that economic cooperation had not yet attained the desired level and that it was lagging behind the political relations. In this connection, both sides stressed their interest in making additional efforts to promote various aspects of cooperation, especially economic relations.

During the talks, the Yugoslav side again stressed support for the independence and sovereignty of Nicaragua and its right to independent development. It was said that the relations between Yugoslavia and Nicaragua are developing on the foundations of full mutual respect and esteem, on the traditions of two authentic revolutions, and of the two countries' loyality to the Nonaligned Movement.

President Ortega spoke of the situation in Nicaragua and about the efforts this country is making to consolidate the situation and to strengthen its development. In this context, he stressed the importance of Nicaragua's membership in the Nonaligned Movement.

President Ortega went on to speak of the development of the situation in Central America and of the problems his country is confronting regarding the outside attempts to destabilize the situation in Nicaragua with the intention of changing the present social systems.

Ortega pointed out the important role of the Contadora countries and of the Support group. In this connection, he said that some claims about the weakening influence of the Contradora Group are inaccurate. On the contrary, this group is experiencing a full reaffirmation and its proposals for a peaceful solution of the crisis in Central America remain very topical.

He also pointed out the importance of the idea of the Contadora Group for the establishment of a parliament of the Central American countries, which no doubt will contribute to the consolidation of independence and sovereignty of the countries in that region.

The Yugoslav side in particular stressed that the development of the situation in Central America and Nicaragua's efforts to strengthen its independence are followed with great interest. Yugoslavia also welcomes and supports the activity of the Contadora Group for a peaceful solution of the problem in this crisis zone of world politics.

During the Hasani-Ortega talks it was said that the nonaligned countries will involve themesleves in providing full support to strengthen Nicaragua's independence and to secure its independent development.

During the talks, special attention was paid to the activities of the two countries in preparations for the eighth conference of nonaligned heads of state and of government in Harare. President Ortega said that for its part, Nicaragua stressed the important role the Nonaligned Movement is playing in international relations. In this connection, he stressed the importance of the principles on which this movement is operating. Ortega said that the very fact that a great number of Latin American countries have joined the movement is proof of the growing importance of the policy of nonalignment and of its affirmation in that area.

Both sides stressed their conviction that the eighth meeting of nonaligned statesmen in Harare will reflect full unity of the movement and open up the scope for its role in international political and economic life to be even more significant.

The Yugoslav side especially stressed that full success and manifestation of the unity of nonaligned countries and affirmation of the authentic principles of the movment are expected from the eight summit. The nonaligned policy already had been affirmed as an irreplaceable factor in the solution of international political and economic problems, stressed the Yugoslav side. In this connection, Sinan Hasani, president of the SFRY Presidency, recalled the importance of the issues on which a broad exchange of views will be held in Harare: disarmament problems; improved security of the nonaligned countries in the world; elimination of all kinds of pressure and the application of the policy of force; and discussion of acute international economic problems, that is, the problems of the developing countries and the solution of the problems of the focal crisis point by strengthening the role of the United Nations and other forms of multilateral events [as received] in the interest of security and peace in the world.

Toasts to Summit Success

LD252040 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croation 1704 GMT 25 Aug 86

["Toasts at the Dinner for Ortega" -- TANJUG headline; all quotation marks as received]

[Text] Belgarde, 25 Aug (TANJUG) -- Sinan Hasani said in his toast that Yugoslovia and Nicaragua were bound together by ties of joint objectives for ensuring peace in the world on the basis of equality, independence, and progress of all the world's countries. The membership of the Nonaligned Movement, which represents our strategic orientation, preordains and commits our two countries to proximity and the widest possible development of both bilateral and multilateral cooperation.

Hasani went on to say that our nations and nationalities, with sympathy and admiration, follow and support the struggle of the people of Nicaragua, under the leadership of the Sandinist Front, in the defense of national independence, achievements of the revolution, and their inalienable right to build freely their sociopolitical system according to their own choice and conviction. Yugoslavia nurtures deep sentiments of solidarity for your just cause, said Hasani:

"The defense of the independence of your country and the peaceful solution of the crisis in Central America reflects the defense of the basic principles of the policy and movements of nonalignment. This is why, together with other nonaligned countries and democratic forces in the world, Yugoslavia will resolutely continue to support all efforts for a peaceful solution, without outside intereference and intervention, on the basis of satisfying legitimate aspirations and respect for national and social identity of all the countries and peoples in your area. On this basis, we support the activity of the Contadora Group, which expresses the authentic interests of the Latin American countries and the growing process of democratization and emancipation."

Sinan Hasani recalled the problems that burden international relations and said that the Nonaligned Movement was facing an important historic challenge and a test of maturity. "We are confident that we shall pass this test, that the summit due to begin in a few days will be a summit of continuity, unity, and action orientation on authentic principles, independent and autonomous of bloc or any other outside interests; that the nonaligned countries will demonstrate their ability and strength even more actively, dynamically, and efficiently to act vis-a-vis all important events and in solving the key world problems. We hope that in Harare we shall offer to the world a comprehensive and quite concrete program for the way out of the crisis in international political and economic relations and for the solution of focal crisis points."

"The movement of nonaligned countries, which in a most complete way expresses the democratic aspirations of an overwhelming part of mankind, in terms of its own identity and system and in its activity, displays and reproduces democratic forms of activity and understanding of differences, and eliminates all the issues and dilemmas that could lead to various divisions and misunderstandings. We have no doubt that in Harare, once again, this democratic character and orientation of the movement will be manifested in full unity.

We can recall with pride the path traversed by the Nonaligned Movement into whose foundation the names of its founders -- Tito, Nehru, Al-Nasir, Sukarno, and Nkrumah -- have been carved forever. Born at the crucial and historic crossroads in this city 25 years ago, seeking an answer to bloc divisions, the threat of a new war, and threats posed to the independence of many countries, it proved itself as an independent, extra-bloc, and global factor in international relations. We are confident that during the forthcoming summit, it will reaffirm this role as an unavoidable world political factor, and, more than that, as the future of mankind. Our two countries will contribute their share to bring this about.

Precisely for this reason, we are going to Harare with the hope that upon return to our countries, we shall all together feel stronger, more secure, and more self-confident", said Sinan Hasani, president of the SFRY Presidency, in his toast.

Daniel Ortega expressed his great satisfaction at being in Yugoslavia which, as he said, represents a long and heroic history of fighting.

"To be in this country means feeling firm ground under one's feet. Along our Sandinista trail, we always looked with revolutionary enthusiasm at the historic epic started 41 years ago by the LC led by President Tito. Sandino's people have been carried by the example of your struggle and they, by defeating their enemy, will move forward in the struggle for the construction of a new society, said Ortega.

"This year our peoples are observing the 25th anniversary of the foundation of the Nonaligned Movement. The time that has elapsed since then has confirmed the enormous importance that the first summit held right here in Belgrade has had for all the countries in the world.

On that occasion, the stands, principles, and objectives were defined, and they are still valid and topical today. The strength the movement has gained so far confirms the historic and far-reaching significance of the Belgrade summit and the historic role of the Yugoslav supreme leader and the founder of our movement, Josip Broz Tito.

On the 25th anniversary of the movement, we remember President Tito, the thought and the work, the entire life devoted to struggle with the zeal and humanity of a great revolutionary, the leader of his people, the defender of freedom, equality, and social Justice."

Daniel Ortega recalled the words of President Tito at the Havana nonaligned summit that nonaligned countries consistently stand up against the bloc policy and foreign dominations, against all the forms of political and economic hegemony and for the right of all nations to freedom, independence, and independent development. We Sandinistas share this firm stand, which has turned the policy of nonalignment into a realistic force in the struggle for peace and stability in the world, and for developing new international political and economic relations, Ortega said. He added that the Nonaligned Movement had realized great successes in its struggle against any form of domination and foreign interference, against colonialism and neocolonialism. We cannot, however, forget the basic fact that we are facing a complex and delicate mission because the hotbeds of tension in the world do not only continue to exist, threatening international security and stability, but, what is even worse, we are witnessing attempts to undermine and destroy the foundation on which the international legal system is built and based. Efforts presently are made to establish a system of international relations based on force, rather than on law.

The struggle in which Nicaragua is making efforts -- the struggle for the defence of the international legal order -- represents a vital interest of all the world's nations.

The Nicaraguan orientation in favor of understanding and dialogue, its consistent resorting to the peaceful solution of conflicts, represent a guarantee that our country will defend the very bases and principles on which the movement is based.

We are firmly convinced that apart from the struggle against colonialism, neocolonialism, racism, and fascism, nothing is more immediately necessary and of more vital significance for the humankind than the struggle for peace and international detente, Nicaraguan President Daniel Ortega said in his toast.

Talks on Global Issues.

LD252208 Belgrade Tanjug Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1914 GMT 25 Aug 86

[Text] Belgrade, 25 Aug (TANJUG) -- Milanko Renovica, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, had talks today with Daniel Ortega, coordinator of the executive commission of the National Directorate of the Sandinista National Liberation Front (FSLN) and president of the Republic of Nicaragua. Marko Orlandic, a member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium; SFRY Ambassador to Nicaragua Dusan Trifunovic; and Daniel Ortega's associates took part in a friendly conversation. Both sides printed out that favorable conditions exist to further promote the traditionally good relations between the LCY and the FSLN.

Renovica and Ortega also exchanged information about the activity of the LCY and the FSLN on the domestic level and also about some current international issues. Ortega spoke of the difficult situation in which the Sandinista revolution finds itself, especially today. Apart from enormous internal problems, Nicaragua has to fight against overt aggressive pressure from outside. Renovica stressed the right of every nation, without outside interference, to choose its own path of development in keeping with the specific conditions in the country.

He pointed out that from the very beginning the LCY has been following with great sympathy the revolutionary struggle of the people of Nicaragua and also the current great struggle to preserve and strengthen the achievements of the revolution. The LCY also renders full support for the peaceful initiatives of the Contadora Group for a peaceful solution of the crisis in Central America and all other initiatives leading to peace and social and economic progress of these countries.

Milanko Renovica informed Ortega that the 13th LCY Congress adopted a resolution which stresses that the LCY will go on providing support for the legitimately elected government of Nicaragua and will press for all-round promotion of relations between Yugoslavia and Nicaragua and socio-political organizations in the two countries.

During the talks today, both sides pointed to the need for stronger support by all peaceloving, democratic, and progressive forces, and in this context, especially the support of the Nonaligned Movement, for an independent and nonaligned Nicaragua and the solution of the problems in Central America as a whole.

DIZDAREVIC, SUDANESE PRIME MINISTER MEET BEFORE SUMMIT

LD242128 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1932 GMT 24 Aug 86

["Pool" item]

[Text] Harare, August 24 [TANJUG] -- The eighth nonaligned summit opening here on September 1 will be successful and will give fresh impulses to a settlement of acute world problems, Sudanese Prime Minister Sadiq al-Mahdi and Yugolsav Foreign Minister Raif Dizdarevic assessed in their talks in Khartoum today. Sudan and Yugoslavia have close or identical views on problems to be discussed at the summit, they noted.

The Yugoslav federal secretary for foreign affairs stopped over in the Sudanese capital on his way to Harare, where he will participate in the nonaligned countries' summit as a member of the Yugoslav delegation.

HASANI GREETS ROMANIA ON NATIONAL DAY

LD221201 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0734 GMT 22 Aug 86

[Text] Belgrade, 22 Aug (TANJUG) -- On the occasion of the Socialist Republic of Romania's national holiday, SFRY Presidency President Sinan Hasani, on behalf of the SFRY Presidency, sent President Nicolae Ceausescu a telegram with cordial greetings and the best wishes for the prosperity of that neighboring country's friendly people.

Renovica Message

LD221215 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0841 GMT 22 Aug 86

[Text] Belgrade, 22 Aug (TANJUG) -- LCY Central Presidium Committee President Milanko Renovica has sent Romanian Communist Party Secretary General Nicolae Ceausescu a telegram with cordial greetings and wishes on the occasion of the Socialist Republic of Romania's national holiday. Satisfaction is expressed in a telegram at the successful development and the strengthening of friendship between the nations and nationalities of Yugoslavia and Romania.

SLOVENE COUNCIL PROTESTS ITALIAN ACCUSATIONS

LD231911 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1347 GMT 23 Aug 86

[Text] Koper, 23 Aug (TANJUG) -- The presidium of the Koper coastal council of the Slovene Trade Union Federation is protesting most vehemently against remarks by Arduino Agnelli, mayor of Trieste, on the international legal status of Istria.

According to the Trieste newspaper PRIMORSKI DNEVNIK, during the recent celebration of the "Sardelle holiday" and the commemoration of Istrian-born Italian irredentist Nazzario Sauro, Agnelli allegedly proclaimed slogans which are not in the spirit of good-neighborly relations between Yugoslavia and Italy. Among other things, Agnelli characterized Yugoslavia as an occupier of Istria.

The presidium of the coastal council of the Trade Union Federation warns that such statements are a serious threat to the development of peaceful, good-neighborly cooperation and are not in the interest of workers on either side of the border.

TUPURKOVSKI DEPARTS FOR GERMAN SDP CONGRESS

LD251224 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1045 GMT 25 Aug 86

[Text] Belgrade, 25 Aug (TANJUG) -- At the invitation of the leadership of the German Social Democratic Party, Vasil Tupurkovski, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, left today for Nuremberg, where he will attend the congress of the German Social Democrats as the LCY representative.

He was seen off at Belgrade Airport by Boris Muzevic, executive secretary of the LCY Central Committee Presidium.